

### Gov. Reader's Letter to Lowrie.

The following letter was sent by Gov. Reader to his private Secretary, G. P. Lowrie, while he was in Washington soliciting his right to a seat in Congress. It was put in evidence before the Congressional Committee, late in session there, and found its way thence to the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1858.  
DEAR GROVE: Since my last, dated 27th January, I have received yours of January 14th, 23d, and 30th. The last I received this morning, from John Cambach. It came very opportunely to enable me to state Woodman's refusal in the memorial I am about presenting to the House contesting the seat. I am only waiting for Banks to appoint the committee, and he is waiting for the election of a printer. I have not been away from here since the day I came on, although I have suffered severely by staying. I dare not leave until I can make an application to the committee to have the case delayed until I can send for persons and papers to the Territory.

I will also endeavor to have the Committee on Territories send for persons and papers, and report a history of the whole Kansas difficulties, *ad initio*. This would probably bring you along, as I shall have the selection of the men to be sent for in a great measure. Whitfield claims, I am told, to have received 2,900 votes, and I have no doubt when we come to see his hand, he will show the papers for more than ours. I have had men to talk to him, but all I can learn is, that the 2,900—he gives no particulars, but talks in a very confident, bluffing, bragging style of getting his seat. Our case will be lost unless we can reduce his vote, so as to show more votes for me.

I wrote to Gen. Robinson on the subject and hope he has the letter. I have written him three times since I am here, but have no letter from him. I expect to have a man sent out to the Territory for witnesses, at least for the election committee, soon. I cannot tell what will be the result as to our admission. If I get my seat I shall press it hard, and we will get some votes in the Senate that we do not expect. If I lose my seat there is no chance for admission. Let my name go before the Legislature, and let the party will then say they do not need my services, well and good. I shall be honorably relieved of labor, responsibility and danger. If they elect me, I shall feel bound to stand by them and fight their battles pertinaciously, generously and faithfully.

As to putting a set of laws in operation in opposition to the Territorial Government, my opinion is confirmed instead of being shaken. My predictions have all been verified so far, and will be in the future. We will be, so far as the legality is concerned, in the wrong, and that is no trifling or critical state of things; and in view of such bloody consequences, it will be an invitation to the "powers that be" to bring down the Missourians upon us in the assumed character of vindicators of the law. What consummate folly is there in such a move!

You will have seen Pierce's message. Suppose we had occupied the ground I wished, of the more adoption of the constitution and election of officers only for the purpose of applying for admission, what ground would Pierce have to stand on, or how much of his message would have been left. He is not the only man who is backward and lukewarm towards us. For this reason they say they cannot sustain us in the position of resistance to the Territorial Government, and you will find, I think, that Douglas will also take that ground; but I want you to understand me distinctly that I do not talk thus publicly to our enemies.

I may speak my plain and private opinion in letters to our friends in Kansas, for it is my duty; but to the public, as you will see by my public letter, I show no divided front. I am sorry that you and Robinson are not upon your former terms—are you sure it is not your fault, have you always treated him with sufficient respect—I mean in small things, and in manners? I regret you cannot use the Cameron order—you did not speak of it in yours of the 22d. I suppose he was doing well. I am very short of money, have difficulty and annoyance in meeting my engagements, but of course will do all in my power to assist you. Enclosed I send you sixty dollars, which I hope will be sufficient, as you do not name any sum.

You will have seen that Gov. Chase, of Ohio, and Gov. Clark, of New York, have sent in special messages, and the Legislature showed some disposition to act. I have seen the draft of a bill (confidentially) to be offered in the Ohio Legislature to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars to send men to Kansas. These movements awakened up Mr. Pierce, and he to-day issues his proclamation, in which he says North, South, East and West, and says everybody has done wrong, and that nobody has the advantage of anybody in that respect, and that all must observe the law, and that they will whip free State men into order, and when you obey the laws he will protect you.

I learn, also, that a general of some consequence in Ohio is raising one hundred and fifty able-bodied young men on his own hook, whom he intends to take out at once, each armed with a rifle and revolver. You have not, in your last four letters, said one word about the Wyandotte fight. I am anxious for some details, and whether that squatter has left, and how you arranged the report of it to the Surveyor General, and in whose name. If Sam Paul will not stand by the Free State men in a fight, you can get from him my gun and buffalo skin, if you need them. I wrote Mallory in regard to his bill.

Your letter of the 22d, that you were in danger of another invasion, excited me considerably, and I at once set to work and endeavored to set every one else to work to reach the President by every indirect influence I could command, in order to provide for throwing military force between the invaders and the people. Among a number that I saw where Cass and Douglas, and it is very probable the proclamation was in part due to my efforts. Our people have my warmest sympathies. I had no communication on the subject except yours. If Col. Lane sent any it did not come to hand.

Read Robinson what you think advisable of this letter, and the proclamation, and say it is my request. I would write him, but my time is very much occupied, and this will answer as well.

Have you the President's special message on Kansas? I am thankful to Gen. Brown for a copy of the Herald with the Easton affairs. Have made good use of it.

suppose he received the letter. Shannon came on to Ohio, and Pierce was unwilling to let him come here, and sent special orders for him and Calhoun to go back to the Territory. Since that some new idea has turned up, and I learn from good authority that Pierce has telegraphed him to come on here. His nomination is a little in danger.

You will have in Kansas next spring and summer a heavy emigration, and will also have a lot of arms, if they are not intercepted on the way.  
A. H. REEDER.

### Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—SENATE.—Mr. Butler reviewed Mr. Sumner's speech, claiming that he had convicted Mr. Sumner of a proclivity to error, calumny and misrepresentation, and thus effectually turned the guns which Mr. Sumner had pointed at him.

Mr. Wilson said he had listened to Mr. Butler's speech with painful emotions. More than twenty days ago a Senator of a sovereign State was stricken down on the floor of the Senate for words spoken in debate. For more than three weeks that Senator had been confined to his room, on a bed of pain and anguish. The moral sentiment of the country had been outraged, grossly outraged, by this assault on the freedom of debate, and on a Senator for words used in debate. Intelligence of this transaction is flying abroad over the civilized world, and wherever Christianity has a foothold and civilization glows, the fact will meet the stern condemnation of mankind.

The Senator of South Carolina has spent three hours and a half in vindication and apology, for an insult which is unparalleled in the history of the nation; and has commented on the present condition of Mr. Sumner in a manner not exhibiting good taste. He (Mr. Wilson) knew personally these comments to be grossly unjust. He knew that for three weeks Mr. Sumner had been compelled to lie in bed from injuries and the effects of blows inflicted on him.

Mr. Butler—I was delicate and only alluded to the evidence of others.  
Mr. Wilson caused to be read a note from Dr. Lindsley, dated the 12th inst., to this effect: "I have been in attendance on Mr. Sumner as his physician, on account of injuries received, from the 29th of May to the present time; of this period in consultation with Drs. Perry and Miller. I have visited him at least once a day. During that time Mr. Sumner has been confined to his room, and the greater part of the time to his bed. Neither now nor since Mr. Sumner came under my charge has he been in a condition to resume his seat in the Senate. My advice to him is, go into the country and enjoy fresh air; and not attempt to enter on his public duties for some time to come."

Mr. Wilson, resuming, said that Mr. Butler had taken occasion to apply to Mr. Sumner epithets.

Mr. Butler, interrupting—Not epithets, but criticism.

Mr. Wilson.—Well, in the Senator's criticisms he used every word which a fertile imagination could invent or strong passion suggest. The Senator from South Carolina had taken full revenge here for the speech made by Mr. Sumner, and he (Mr. Wilson) did not take exception to it. That was the way Mr. Sumner's speech should have been met—not by blows.  
Mr. Wilson, notwithstanding Mr. Butler's denial, said that Mr. Sumner did make a correct quotation from the Constitution of South Carolina, which went to show, though South Carolina was nominally a republic, she had aristocratical features in her constitution. He endorsed the assertion of his colleague, and would peril his life for any State in the Union if assailed. He had and would continue to vote as cheerfully for anything to benefit South Carolina as for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was a part of his country, and the slaveholders do not compose one-tenth of her population. He was opposed to the whole system of slavery and inequality; but it is a sovereign State, and part of his country. It was true, and more than true, that South Carolina was imbecile during the revolutionary war, as alleged by his colleague, (Mr. Sumner). He could prove this by the correspondence of the gentlemen of South Carolina, who asked to be relieved from their portion of the burdens, because it was necessary for men to stay at home to keep negroes in order.

As to Mr. Butler's remarks that South Carolina shed her blood for Massachusetts, she shed only gall in that contest, it was loose, absurd and ridiculous, and justified Mr. Sumner in asserting that Mr. Butler was loose in his expressions and liable to error.

Mr. Sumner was not, as the Senator from South Carolina had asserted, the aggressor; and Mr. Wilson proceeded to show from Mr. Butler's speech, delivered about four years ago, that when Mr. Sumner proposed to repeal the fugitive slave law, Mr. Butler objected, and asked Mr. Sumner, tauntingly, if he wanted to make "an oratorical display!" The remark was designed to wound the sensibilities of a new member, to bring on those who advocated liberty sneers and laughter, but which taunts men are now learning to regard with scorn.

Mr. Wilson charged that Mr. Butler was the aggressor, and assailed Mr. Sumner before the latter had uttered a word on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Wilson quoted from Mr. Butler's speeches since that period, showing that Mr. Butler had applied to Mr. Sumner such phrases as "plunging agitator," "rhetorical advocate," "it seems to me if he (Mr. Sumner) wished to write poetry he would get a negro to sit for him," "pseudo philanthropy," "professions of philanthropy, of adoption more than of affection," "machinery oiled with Northern fanaticism," &c.

Mr. Wilson thought Mr. Sumner right when he said Mr. Butler was one of the chiefs of a sectionalism at war with fundamental ideas which underlie our democratic institutions, and are at war with the repose and harmony of the country. Mr. Butler in his first speech, in reply to Mr. Sumner, made five assaults on Massachusetts, stating among other things, she was governed by "sickly sentimentalism," "anti-negro State," &c.

Mr. Wilson defended Massachusetts, and the action of its Legislature regarding the assault on Mr. Sumner, saying in conclusion, that they had quite enough of this asserted superiority, social and political, from Southern sources. If the South did not hold over him the plantation whip he should speak his sentiments freely; and more freely because his colleague had been stricken down for words spoken in debate, and because there were those who claim the right to question Senators for words spoken in debate.

Mr. Butler said he did not blame Mr. Wilson for taking his colleague's part, but when he had gone back to those old reports, previous to June, 1854, it made him think, what he should be sorry to suppose, namely: that mortified vanity, arising from former conflicts, had been the cause of this last assault of Mr. Sumner upon him and his State. Mr. Sumner did not say that in his affidavit, but that what he uttered was in reply to his (Mr. Butler's) speech of this session. He could not go back and recapitulate those old speeches, for they were very long since forgotten.

In commenting on the revolutionary service of South Carolina, he asked Mr. Wilson how many battles Massachusetts had fought in the revolution.

Mr. Wilson replied, they were but few, because the enemy considered it safer to go to South Carolina. (Applause.) They had met them at Concord, Lexington, Bunker's Hill, and on the heights of Dorchester, and would have met them elsewhere, but the enemy took good care to keep out of the State. The charge of Mr. Clay that Northern Senators favored upon Southern Senators, when permitted to make their acquaintance, was language he had no right to use.

Mr. Clay said the charge he had heretofore made was just—that men from the North would come here and court the acquaintance of Southern Senators. He did not charge Mr. Wilson with such conduct, but there were those who agreed with Mr. Wilson in opinion that did so. He regarded it as duplicity and hypocrisy unworthy of a gentleman. No fair minded, honest, straight forward man would be guilty of such conduct.

### A Noble Woman.

"There's a noble creature," whispered a friend to us, pointing out a handsome woman, in the prime of life, who stood conversing with an aged man.

"There is something majestic about her," was our reply.  
"The majesty of goodness!" exclaimed our friend. "How low and soft her voice, and what a world of love in those dark eyes." And her lips mark their fine but firm outline! I tell you, she stands there a woman; and, though now splendor surrounds her, and wealth pours in upon her, she once renounced fashion, fame, and riches, for a man who was glorious in his attributes, but poor in pocket. He had no splendor to offer her—nothing but a price-less heart. She was lively, witty, and very much accomplished. Her parents had liberal education; yet she was never, because of her old-fashioned, simple ways, and unpolished conversation, ashamed of them, for in all that makes nature noble they excelled, and in spite of their bad grammar, she loved and was proud of them. I have seen girls—charming girls, intellectually—who never cared to know what made the eyes of the poor old mother dim, or what kept her so silent in their company; and I knew she was thus brought by the laziness, conceit, and contempt of these charming daughters—alas! But her old mother was no slave to her darling and beautiful child; for she sat down smiling in the cheerful sitting room, while the sweet voice of her daughter exhaled forth from the neat homely kitchen.

She married, and very soon came pressing, bitter want. Sickness blighted the strength of her husband; but she loved him, and loving, what will not a true woman do? With her own hands she toiled, with her hopeful words encouraged, until the clouds parted, and the sun shone again. Slender now joined hands with envy to aid in tramping out the brave heart, but in the end they made it much stronger. Like the little flower that sends forth rarest perfume when crushed, so that gentle heart loved and trusted more exceedingly. And when that malignant sisterhood hedged up the path of her husband, she had only to smile and a rose burst out, she had only to speak, and the thorns bowed themselves, turning outward the down that shrouded their stalk.

And they say that with such a wife that man could not be conquered or even for a moment cast down. So they ceased their machinations, and fortune smiled, and friends came with better times, and the true woman stood before the world a model wife and mother.

I gazed towards the subject of M's eulogy, and as I gazed I venerated. "How many such," thought I, "can our land boast of in this day and generation!"

A FRAGMENT.—Swiftly glide our years—they follow each other like the waves of the ocean. Memory calls up the persons we knew—the scenes in which we were once the actors; they appear before the mind like phantoms of a night vision. Bahold the joy wheels in the gayety of his soul—the joys of time e not go too rapid for him—the light of hope dances in his eyes—the smile of expectation plays on his lips—he looks forward for long years of joy to come—his spirit burns within him when he hears of the noble deeds of men and mighty deeds—he longs to mount the hill of ambition, to tread the path of honor, to hear the shouts of applause.

Look at him again—he is now in the meridian of life—care has stamped wrinkles upon his brow—disappointment has dimmed the lustre of his eye—sorrow has thrown its gloom upon his countenance—he looks back upon the waking dreams of youth, and sighs for their utility—each retreating year seems to diminish some of his store of happiness, and he discovers that the sea of youth—when the pulse of anticipation beats high—is the only season of enjoyment.

Who is he of the aged looks? His form is bent and totters—his footsteps move rapidly towards the tomb—he looks back upon the past—his days appear to have been few, and he confesses they were evil—the magnificence of the world fades from his view, and he sinks down into the silence of the grave.

It will be recollected that Louis Napoleon on some time ago charged a commission with the task of collecting all the correspondence and papers of his uncle Napoleon the First. The commission are hard at work, and have already come into possession of more matter than would fill one hundred volumes in quarto. It is said that the publication of these papers will throw an entirely new light upon the character and aims of the first Napoleon. A Paris letter-writer states that Thiers, the historian, lately said, speaking of this immense correspondence, "it will oblige me to add twelve volumes of postscript to my history."

### The Middle States in the Revolution.

In a late speech in the United States Senate, it was declared that Massachusetts, in the war of Independence, had contributed more soldiers to the common cause than any other of the "old thirteen." As this has often been asserted before, and as there is no foundation for it in fact, we shall devote a moment to-day explaining the real merits of the question.

The truth is, at our revolutionary history, so far as it has yet been written, is mostly a eulogy on New England, to the exclusion of the rest of the confederation, but especially of the Middle States. We, of Maryland, owe this partly to ourselves, but Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are quite as censurable, for they as well as we have left it to New Englanders to write our histories, compile our school books, and otherwise fill the ear of the public. All people have more or less local pride; but New England is pre-eminent for it, and hence the incessant glorification which Massachusetts receives from her sons. We say this, frankly, without wishing, however, to say it offensively, but simply in justice to Maryland and the other Middle States.

The manner, for example, in which the assertion under consideration is sought to be proved, is an illustration in point. Every person familiar with revolutionary history knows that the Massachusetts soldiers generally enlisted for but nine months, while those of the middle States as generally enlisted for three years, or for the war. The true cause of the defeat at Long Island, the loss of New York, and the ruinous retreat across the Jerseys, was the almost universal return of the New England troops to their homes, during that melancholy autumn and winter. It is apparent that a State, whose contingent consisted of three-year recruits, actually maintained, in the field, an army equal to that of another State recruiting for only nine months, which sent four times as many. Thus, for every five thousand three-year soldiers furnished by Maryland, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, Massachusetts, to keep five thousand in the field, would have to enlist five thousand in nine months soldiers at four different times—in all twenty thousand. This is the process by which Massachusetts is said to have furnished 67,907 Continentals, while Maryland supplied but 13,912, and Pennsylvania only 25,678; while, in point of fact, Maryland, considering her population, sent forth more soldiers, permanently, than Massachusetts.

Not is this all. Massachusetts, after her soil ceased to be invaded, very sensibly declined in her zeal, as the letters of Washington and other principal men abundantly show. She rallied, it is true, when Burgoyne appeared; won the battle of Bennington, and contributed materially to the victories of Bunker's Heights and Saratoga. But when the storm of war again rolled southward, they relapsed again into comparative insensibility. Maryland, however, though not really invaded during the whole war, contributed freely of her best blood to the struggle, wherever it raged. It was a Maryland regiment under Smallwood, which that gallant stand at Long Island, which might have saved the day if the New England troops had not broken and fled so easily, we will not say so shamefully. The Maryland line was famous too, from that hour out till the contest had closed, and it was furnished with equal courage by the other Middle States troops. The Pennsylvania line stormed Stony Point. The Delaware line died almost to a man at Camden. Lee's renowned legion was wholly recruited from the Middle States. We might multiply instances, but we have not the space, and we pass to another point, necessary to a full understanding of this subject.

The independence of the United States, as a whole, was fought out neither in Massachusetts, nor any other eastern colony, but in the Middle States. The New England writers have arrogated the principal credit to New England, claiming virtually that Lexington and Bunker Hill did the deed of glory. But as the struggle raged for eight years, subsequently, this assertion is preposterously absurd. The Middle States were in fact the heart of the nation, and so the British ministry and royal generals to a man considered them. This is clear from Lord Mahon's history as well as from contemporary American letters. John Adams, when he went to Philadelphia, was profoundly struck with the wealth he saw all about him. Washington was elected commander in chief, partly indeed on account of his character, but partly also because Virginia was then the richest colony of the whole thirteen. Of the middle States, for eight years of the struggle, seven of them were the theatre of war continually; when New England, after the evacuation of Boston, never saw an enemy except in the Bennington raid, at the siege of Newport, and in one or two small predatory excursions. Napoleon the first, certainly no mean judge, always said that the battle of Trenton was the battle of the war. But Saratoga, Germantown, Princeton, Monmouth, and Yorktown besides, were all fought in the Middle States, and it was at these great battles, and in the campaigns accompanying them, that independence was really won.—*Baltimore Sun*.

MARRIAGES IN PORTUGAL.—The laws present some curious features in respect to parent and child. The females of Portuguese families are subjected to a seclusion, the rigor of which is with difficulty understood by a foreigner. If, however, a lover can produce evidence of his having entered into an engagement with a girl, no matter how young, he has the power to issue a process, under the authority of the proper tribunal, by which, on the simple proof that it is the girl's wish also, he may remove her from the residence of her parents, to be impounded—*Estor en deposito*—until the proper age for marriage. The agents in forwarding such matters are usually elderly dames, of no occupation and little character; and so adroitly are these affairs sometimes managed, that the first intimation received by the parent is the judge's order to yield, perhaps, an only child, to the custody of strangers; in a similar position to a ward of chancery, alike away from the supposed vigilance of the law, and the real protection of a sorrowing parent, who having no power to disinherit a disobedient child has frequently the additional pang of feeling a conviction that such property of his divided property as will fall to his child is likely to be wasted in riot, or dissipated by the careless improvidence of a worthless husband.

"I see," said a young lady, "that some book-sellers advertise blank declarations for sale; I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because, ma, Mr. G—— is too modest to ask me to marry him; and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration with the question, he would sign it."

A HOPEFUL YOUTH.—"You want a flogging, that's what you do," said a parent to his unruly son. "I know it, dad, but I'll try to get along without it," replied the brat.

SUMNER A PLAGIARIST.—Northern journals of Mr. Sumner's peculiar stripe of politics have been quite lavish in their praise of that speech. They have pronounced it Demosthenic, &c., and the Buffalo Republic takes occasion to show that in this respect they are not far out of the way. It quotes from Demosthenes' great oration on the crown:

"It cannot be that you have acted wrong in encountering danger bravely for the liberty and safety of all Greece. Not by the generous souls who were exposed at Marathon! By those who stood arrayed at Plataea! By those who encountered the Persian fleet at Salamis, who fought at Artemisium! By all those illustrious sons of Athens whose remains lie deposited in the public monuments! \* \* \* What belongs to gallant men they all performed—their success was such as Providence dispenses to each."

The following is from Senator Sumner's speech:

"But it cannot be that she acts wrong for herself and children, when in this cause she thus encounters reproach. Not by the generous souls who were exposed at Lexington—by those who stood arrayed at Bunker Hill—by the many from her bosom who, on all the fields of the first great struggle, lent their vigorous arms to the great cause of all—by the children she has borne, whose names alone are national trophies, is Massachusetts now vowed irrevocably to this work. What belongs to the faithful servant she will do in all things, and Providence shall determine the result."

JAPANESE NOTIONS OF AMERICANS.—A gentleman who accompanied Commodore Perry's Japanese expedition relates to us a curious anecdote of that people, who, though generally intelligent, make some mistakes, like the rest of folks. One of their stories runs as follows: The Americans are a very obstinate sort of people. They publish what is called a *ti mi* (newspaper). The *ti mi* has no good in them, telling nothing but lies. One day one of these obstinate hogs fell into a trance in consequence of having eaten too much. Some thought him dead. It was announced in the *ti mi* at once—a large reward being paid by the rich Americans for the first news of a man's death, if fresh. The man came to, but the obstinate creature insisted that he was dead. Taking up the *ti mi* he pointed to the article: "There!" said he, "don't you see that I'm dead!" He remained obstinate to the last, and refused to live until he died. *Bokotai daiti mitai!* (a dreadful curse) on these outside barbarians. There is a sort of dark light about this which corresponds with "Japan lustre."

TO WHAT VILE USES, &c.—Dr. Deck, of New York, comes out with the startling statement that henceforth all paper may be derived from the mummy catombs of Egypt. The doctor has explored the entire valley of the Nile, and has become so accustomed to speak Arabic that he has almost forgotten his mother tongue. He estimates that the mummy pits of the Nile contain about 500 millions of embalmed Egyptians, who he says will, with their linen and papyrus coverings, furnish excellent material for first class paper. He does not explain the rationale of his theory, but as the adipose and muscular matter of these bodies have all been transformed into fire, it is possible, as he says, that it can be converted into pulp with the same facility as vegetable matter. Let this idea be put into practical effect, and it may even happen that one of the Ptolemies, or Cleopatra, or Nebuchadnezzar himself, may yet furnish material upon which to print a daily newspaper. They would thus certainly be useful in death as well as in life.

"DYING FOR A COCK TAIL."—Davis has only one fault—he sets too high a value on "distilled liquors." This habit has reduced Davis to seedy trousers and generalship. On Monday last Davis was "dying for a cock-tail," but, as ill luck would have it, he had not the necessary funds to realize his desires. Davis thought over the matter, and then made a rush for Redmond's. He entered the bar-room with his hair streaming out behind like a comet:

"For heaven's sake, hand me a glass of liquor—countryman just fell down in State street and cut his head open so that his life is despaired of."

The bar-keeper flew around and handed Davis about three gills of first quality brandy. Davis seized the mug and rushed out. He returned in about ten minutes, and said the man was better, and had been carried to the hospital. Barkeeper said: "Glad to hear it," and felt like a Samaritan for the remainder of the day. In about two hours after this Davis was arrested for singing the "Star Spangled Banner" from a dry goods box in Broadway. Stange fellow, that Davis! Don't mean any harm, but will have his cock-tail.

A gentleman writing from San Francisco states that Bhuddism has been formally inaugurated on American soil. After many disappointments, the Chinese population of that city have imported a wooden god and all the paraphernalia of their worship for the purpose, and erected them as a permanent institution in its midst. The festival, as it was called, commenced on the 4th, and was continued to the 8th, occupying five days. The edifice in which it was held was erected in 1853, and is situated in Pine street. It is of a singular style of architecture, the entrance being through narrow and devious passages, having on each side high walls. A general invitation was extended to the people of San Francisco, and through the press to visit the building, and all who availed themselves of it were treated with politeness.

GENEALOGY.—The Emperor Maximilian once took the conceit that he was descended from Noah. All the reminiscences of his sages and counsellors were ineffectual to banish the idea. His cook effected a cure by saying to his majesty: "As you now are I reverence you as a kind of god, but if you claim descent from Noah, I must hail your majesty as a cousin."

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A HOPEFUL YOUTH.—"You want a flogging, that's what you do," said a parent to his unruly son. "I know it, dad, but I'll try to get along without it," replied the brat.

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They desire also to state that their connection with the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG ESTABLISHMENT at Columbia will enable them to receive and supply large orders at very low prices. Physicians, Painters and Merchants, will do well to call and examine the stock and prices, and judge for themselves.

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Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

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### BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of the Village and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a good stock of NEW BOOKS, at his Book Store, No. 6, Main-street, opposite the Court House, such as are generally used in Colleges, Academies and common English Schools. A large variety of

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Also a variety of small religious books, toy books and Primers.  
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Between 500 and 1,000 new pieces for the Piano, from the best composers, the greatest variety ever offered in the up-country. (We hope the ladies will call and supply themselves.)  
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Importer of English Hardware,  
Oct. 18 35

### ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

ON Monday next, agreeably to notice, the Odd Fellows will open their SCHOOL OF THE ARTS. Male Academy, under the control of DAVID R. DUNCAN, A. B.

Mr. Duncan is a son of Professor Duncan, of Wofford College, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College, Virginia. His testimonials of scholarship and moral character are full and satisfactory. In starting an enterprise of the kind by the Lodge, it is indeed gratifying that one so thoroughly prepared for the office of teacher as Mr. Duncan has been selected and consents to take charge of the school.

The established rates of tuition have heretofore excluded many from the advantages of education. With a view to benefit such, and all who may avail themselves of the facilities of a cheap and thorough education, we append the following table of charges, so reduced as to make it available.

Primary Department—including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, per session of five months..... \$6.00

Second Department—Philosophy, Grammar, Algebra, and all the higher branches of English education, per term of five months, with a continuation of any of the pre-mentioned studies..... 8.00

Third Department—Classical, per term of five months..... 14.00

Contingent fee, per term..... 1.00

THE O. P. VERNON,  
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